



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1871.

It is stated that a conference has recently taken place between ship-owners and shipping merchants and agents of the District of Columbia in relation to forming a joint stock company for the construction of floating and dry docks and a marine railway for the repair of vessels. "It was generally admitted that the inconvenience, delay, and expense of sending vessels to Baltimore for repair, should be overcome by those most interested in the matter; that the project of establishing this facility was feasible, and would be profitable there seemed to be no doubt in the minds of those present." Several favorable locations were mentioned, and it was determined to have a further conference on the subject. The place for the operations of such a company is *Alexandria*, where every facility desired can be obtained—deep water—plenty of room—contiguity to the District cities—cheap property. Let attention be directed to this city.

The National Commercial Convention held its final session yesterday. The Baltimore American says:—"The committee on Finance and Taxation reported against direct taxation, in favor of the abolition of the income tax and the collection of revenue principally from imports. The latter clause gave rise to a discussion between the Protectionists and Free Traders, but the convention adopted the report of its committee. The resolution asking that the cotton tax be refunded, and another asking for the same action regarding the taxes on coal oil, iron and other products, were adopted. It was determined to memorialize Congress for an appropriation of public lands in aid of general education. Reports on Foreign Commerce, Shipbuilding and Navigation, State Inspections and Mail Agencies were adopted, and the convention then adjourned." The merchants of Baltimore, last night, after the adjournment, gave a banquet to the members of the convention. The entertainment was an elegant one. Many speeches were made.

A "privilege" case was before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, yesterday. Col. William C. Sherrod, while serving as a member of the lower House of Congress from Alabama, and while the House was in session, was served with a process in a suit, in assumption. He filed a plea in abatement claiming his privileges as a member of Congress, relying upon the sixth section, Article I, of the Constitution, common law, and parliamentary law. To this plea a demurrer was filed, and on that an argument in answer was heard yesterday by R. M. Corwin, counsel for Sherrod. The opposing counsel submitted a brief, and the case was held under advisement.

The financial article in the Baltimore Sun, today, says:—"The U. S. Treasury now holds nearly ninety-five millions of gold coin, although no interest is payable until November, by which time, at the present rate of accumulation, fifteen or sixteen millions more will have been hoarded, swelling the Treasury coin balance to one hundred and ten to twelve millions. The propriety of holding so large a sum when it might be used to reduce interest on that amount of debt and bring down the price of gold, or more properly speaking, bring up the credit of currency, is questioned by some and complained of by many."

We are stated that considerable anxiety is felt in England in regard to the butter question, and the large dealers in London and the export cities are looking about for new markets from which to draw their supplies. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, as also the rich dairy districts of Schleswig and Holstein, will afford some relief, although not sufficient to the demand, and it seems likely that considerable American butter will be wanted in England the present season.

The Georgetown Courier says:—"An effort is making in the Great Valley of Virginia to construct narrow gauge railroads, particularly in Jefferson and Berkeley counties, so as to afford cheap and speedy shipment of the rich resources of that section by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to this town and a ready market for the produce."

Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, has patiently waited for the arrears of his salary due by the congregation. Lately the church edifice was sold and out of the proceeds of the sale the pastor received his dues, principal and interest, which amounted to just \$60.00. He now lives in a villa in New Jersey, and believes that patience sometimes wins a fortune.

It is said it has been discovered that the rumor of the finding of evidences of a Bonapartist conspiracy in France had no foundation in truth.

Two of the candidates for the Legislature in this State, from Rockingham county, Col. C. T. O'Ferrall and George E. Denale have come out in cards declaring themselves in favor of repudiating the State debt. A letter from Harrisonburg speaking of this movement says:—"This measure is undoubtedly popular with a great many people in the Valley, they claiming that as the federal government by force destroyed the old State government and set up a military province in its place, and compelled the adoption of the present form of government, therefore the people of the old debt. They also say that as the federal government forcibly deprived the people of the largest part of their property, they are relieved from the payment of the debt. In this section matters begin to look serious for the holders of the State bonds."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

John Rogers, the Brunswick, Me., defaulting cashier, with his plea of guilty, has made a full confession, showing that he began as cashier twenty years ago at a salary of \$400, and that his salary had been inadequate for his expenses. He had accumulated \$18,000 in property, which is turned over to the bank, his wife having waived her claims. He had loaned and lost \$4,000. The rest of the deficit, of which the total is \$44,000, had been used in living the life of a speculator.

In San Francisco, Buenaventura Perda, alleged to be one of the Spanish soldiers who robbed the Spanish army paymaster of \$300,000 in Cuba, last winter, gave up \$40,000 on the 15th of this month, alleging that he had been robbed of his share of the plunder by his servant in Chicago, and lost a portion of the sum in speculation in San Francisco. Perda now sues for the money, asserting that it was wrongfully taken from him by them.

The English journals report the circumstance that the Archbishop of York lately officiated in the parish church of Glangarry, and conducted the service according to the forms of Scotland. The Bishop of Winchester conducted service in a similar manner in Glangarry parish church on the Sunday previous. The Church of Scotland, is Presbyterian, while the Archbishop of York is next to the Queen the ecclesiastical head of the Episcopal Church.

A dispatch says that the fever at Jackson Vicksburg and Natchez has been exaggerated. A severe frost visited Jackson, Mississippi, last night, and all danger from the yellow fever is past. Three deaths from fever have occurred in the last twenty-four hours in Charleston.

The colored woman, Caroline Johnson, charged with murdering her infant child, on the 19th of November last, was convicted of murder in the second degree yesterday in the Baltimore Criminal Court, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve years.

Wm. H. Pritchard was executed yesterday at Towson, Baltimore county, Md., for the commission of an outrage on the person of Mary Sontel on the 2d of August, 1870.

THE OYSTER TRADE.—Although the oyster season has not fairly opened yet a large business is being done by the shippers. One house shipped five thousand barrels last week, and at least twelve or fifteen thousand barrels additional were shipped by other houses. We are informed that the season has opened earlier and more briskly than ever before known.

The weather is too warm yet for the packers to do much. An enterprising firm commenced the shipment of oysters to San Francisco via the Pacific railroad last winter. Although they were ridiculed, they persisted, and shipped six thousand barrels. The result verified their sagacity, for they reaped a handsome profit from the venture. Norfolk oysters are now found all over the South and West. When all our railroad connections are completed Norfolk will enter the list as a formidable competitor to Baltimore in the oyster trade. The trade, already large, is growing in magnitude every year. If the taxation is not made too heavy, the business will grow larger and larger. With wise and proper laws Norfolk will become the first oyster market in the country. But care must be taken that the goose which lays the golden egg is not killed. —*Norfolk Journal*.

PRICE OF A CONSULATE.—Mr. George Roosevelt, a clerk in the Interior Department, appeared in the Criminal Court on Thursday last as a witness in the case of the Government against Dennis Darden, and testified as follows:—"I am a clerk under the Government in the Interior Department, have been so for about five years. I was seeking for a position, and I was introduced to John McCarthy as a lobbyist; I wanted a consulate, but I had not money enough; I had only about one hundred and fifty dollars. Judge Fisher. How much money does it take to get a consulate? Three hundred dollars. What consulate did you apply for? Pernambuco Brazil. That is a small consulate. It is worth \$2,000 in gold, a year. How much did you lend him? Two or three hundred dollars." —*Wash. Post*.

CORN CROP.—The farmers of the county have pretty generally out and shocked their corn. The yield, though small, because of the unprecedented drought with which we have been visited in this portion of the Valley, is larger than was at first anticipated. It was stated and believed, three weeks ago, that the average yield over the county would not be more than a barrel to the acre. Several of our farmer friends give us the information that with them and amongst their neighbors the average will be about two barrels. This is not even half a crop, but decidedly better than a crop at all. The injury to grass and fodder, and the loss of the low prices for which most of our farmers have sold their wheat, will keep most of the corn crops in the farmers' own granaries, for farm and household purposes during the scant winter which is approaching, and it may be calculated that trade, in consequence, this year will be unusually inactive. —*Winchester Times*.

A LITTLE OUT OF PLACE.—The National Baptist gives the following, on the authority of the Rev. F. C. Morris: A parrot, belonging to some friends of mine, was generally taken out of the room when the family assembled for prayers, for fear he might take it into his head to join irreverently in the responses. One evening, however, his presence happened to be unnoticed, and he was entirely forgotten. For some time he maintained a decorous silence, but at length, instead of "Amen," he came with "Cheer, Boys, Cheer." On this the ladies were directed to remove him, and had got as far as the door with him, when the bird, perhaps thinking that he had committed himself, and had better apologize, called out, "Sorry I spoke." The overpowering effect on the company may be more easily imagined than described.

VIRGINIA FAIRS.—The Virginia fairs begin: Richmond—State Agricultural Society, October 31, (four days). Petersburg—Petersburg Agricultural Society, October 24, (four days). Wytheville—Southwestern Virginia Agricultural Society, October 11. Lynchburg—Agricultural and Mechanical Society, October 17. Newbern—Pulaski Agricultural Society, October 3, (one day). Lexington—Rockbridge Society, October 11. Staunton—Augusta County Fair, October 17. Winchester—Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society, October 18. Danville—Borger Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, October 24.

RELICS OF WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Ella B. Washington, of Virginia, made application through counsel at the special term of the Supreme court, held in this city to-day by Judge Hogeboom, for an order for a peremptory mandamus, compelling Asher P. Nichols, Comptroller of the State, to pay over to her the sum of \$20,000, the price asked for certain relics of Washington, hitherto described in these columns, which have been delivered at the State Library, and which the Legislature last winter had appointed a commission to ascertain their value. The Comptroller, it will be recollected, has declined to pay the amount asked. After argument had been heard for and against the motion, it was denied by Judge Hogeboom. —*Albany Journal*.

The Commercial Convention.

Many important subjects have been acted upon, with the view of bringing them to the attention of Congress, the States, and the people. The report of the committee on railroads, after a debate relative to the approximations of local and through freights, was adopted. The committee expressed the opinion that a very decided diminution of the disproportion between the local and through freights could be effected without injury to the interests of railroads, while it would greatly promote the general convenience. The report of the committee also recommends a liberal spirit between States in granting reciprocal rights of way; the desirability of an air-line from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, and also of a railroad claim from the Atlantic to the Pacific, lying entirely south of the Central Pacific.

The convention took important action also on the subject of interior lines of water communication, among which is a great project which nearly concerns Baltimore: a ship canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and length thirty-two miles, including some ten miles of river, which will reduce the distance to European ports 185 miles. A memorial to Congress requesting a survey, was recommended. In addition, at the instance of a Western delegate, a preamble and resolution were adopted in favor of the appropriation by Congress of a sum sufficiently liberal to complete the improvements of the harbor of Baltimore and the ship channel to the Chesapeake bay. Reports were also adopted favorable to the James River and Kanawha canal, the improvement of the channels of the James, Appomattox and Rappahannock rivers in Virginia, through moderate appropriations, and also the St. John's river, in Florida; the Fort St. Philip canal, to connect the waters of the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico, and the removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi; the completion of the Wisconsin and the Upper Mississippi with Lake Michigan; the Tennessee river and Atlantic canal, and other canal and river improvements deemed of national importance.

A report on immigration was also adopted, in which it was declared to be the duty of the general government to protect all immigrants upon the voyage, at the port of landing and during their transit thence to their place of destination within borders; for the abolition of collection of head money upon immigrants, and recommending the State governments to disseminate information among the European nations relative to their climate, soil, resources and other inducements to emigrants. On the subject of public lands the convention declares it impolitic hereafter to donate them in large quantities to railroad companies or to States to aid in the construction of railroads, but holds that they should be reserved for homesteads for actual settlers, and donated for the creation of school funds for the education of the people.

In regard to finances, the convention recommended an early return to specie payments; a gradual payment of the public debt; equal and fair levying and collection of taxes; and pronounced prohibitory duties not to the interest of the nation; advocated uniform tax on manufactured tobacco, and reduction of the present tax on the collection of the excise; such a reduction of regulations respecting the whiskey tax as to surely collect it without embarrassment to that industry. A resolution was adopted asking the refunding of the cotton tax, as well as the taxes paid on coal, iron, oil and other articles.

The other chief measures adopted were as follows: A report of the committee on navigation relative to American ship-building, protesting against local rates on ships and cargoes as oppressive in many ports, and asking Congress to pass a law applying to all ports equally and fairly; asking that rates of pilotage should be equal and fixed, except in cases of great danger; recommending the establishment of seamen's homes; approving of the views of the secretary Robeson in reference to the establishment of shipyards for foreign commerce, recommending subsidizing American steamship lines to Central and South America and Mexico; also declaring the present customs system no longer adapted to the requirements of the nation's commerce, and ask the adoption of a tariff suited to its present condition. A report of the committee on the mineral and mining interest, recommending complete geological and mineralogical surveys of all the States and Territories of the Union by government authority, and asking the enactment of stringent legislation to prevent accidents to miners. A report on State inspections, recommending either the total abolition or proper amendment of all State inspection laws, which are declared inimical to the proper pursuit of trade. Also recommending the passage of State laws for the inspection of stationary boilers on land, and referring the subject of the general pilot laws to the next session of the convention. In order to allow the Virginia delegation to more fully present their grievances, there was a resolution adopted also, from a special committee, asking Congress to pass a general amnesty law, as was done by the previous convention. One of the final measures adopted was the appointment of a special committee to memorialize Congress in regard to building new or purchasing the present telegraphic lines of the country—the propriety of which there is certainly much reason to question. Considerable unfinished business was referred to a committee which was appointed to take charge of it, and report to the next convention. —*Balt. Sun*.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST OF 1871.—So largely does the annual wheat crop of Great Britain and the continent of Europe affect our own sales of cereals that any correct information regarding the prospects of English or continental crops is of the highest importance. The receipts of corn at lake and river ports in this country from the 1st of January, 1871, to the 16th day of September, 1871, have been upward of 43,000,000 bushels, against 22,000,000 bushels in 1870, and 26,000,000 bushels in 1869. Doubtless there is a double cause for this increase in the partial failure of the corn crop last year, together with the increased acreage and production during the last twelve months. Again, the receipts of flour at the seaboard ports for the same period, i. e., from the first of January to the 16th of September, have been nearly 6,000,000 barrels, those of wheat, nearly 24,000,000 bushels; those of corn, 31,000,000 bushels; those of oats, 12,000,000 bushels; those of rye, 2,000,000 bushels, and those of barley a little under 500,000 bushels. Now this, it must be remembered, is chiefly only the surplus of last year's crop, there being, as yet, no corn of consequence of this year's crop, while the wheat here reckoned is chiefly, though not entirely, last winter's wheat. When we reflect that these figures, therefore, include but a small portion of the incoming crop—as yet only partially moved—we get some adequate idea of the magnitude and value of our cereal production. The main point with our grain growers, then, is whether the foreign markets will at any given moment take up their crop at figures which are fairly remunerative; for they have the great wheat-growing regions of Russia and central Europe to compete with, besides the English home crop.

The last number of the Saturday Review (September 16) declares that the English wheat crop of 1871 has been subject to a "long succession of evil influences of an uncommon nature," and that, as a result, the crop is a very poor one. So far all that can be said certainly is that the wheat crop does not appear, from the few accounts of threshings obtainable, to exceed four-fifths of an average crop. Finally the Saturday Review declares that "opinions

differ largely as to what the average produce of the country is, but if we assume it to be what perhaps the majority of those who have dealt with the subject assess it at—namely, thirty bushels per acre—a deficiency of six bushels per acre means an extra importation of some two and a half millions of quarters. And as our average importation is about eight million quarters of wheat, it follows that up to next harvest there will be required some ten and a half millions of quarters of foreign wheat. Any quantity that may now be stored in this country would of course have to be deducted from this estimate of required importations. It appears, however, to be generally agreed that the stock in farmers' hands of old wheat is nearly or quite exhausted, and that, although there are in granary in the ports of the United Kingdom, very considerable stocks of wheat, yet of these a large proportion is of corn of poor quality, or that has been injured in transit."

Of course, as "what is one man's meat is another's poison," so the comparative failure of the English crops is the creation of a larger market for our own. Nor is the failure of wheat alone to be noted in England. There is a similar failure in potatoes. "If," says the Review, "there were such a crop of potatoes as last year we should anticipate a less than ordinary consumption of bread. But potatoes, like wheat, have partially failed this year; disease of different kinds has destroyed much of the crop, and it is certain that potatoes will neither be plentiful nor cheap as they were last year. What is lacking in potatoes must be supplied by bread, so that we estimate that the consumption of bread will be on a very full scale. It seems to be clear, therefore, that importations must be made to an extent larger than usual, even if we consume every pound of home-grown wheat available. And no doubt the current prices are high enough to attract the produce of the whole world, and to pay the cost of its conveyance to this country." Such, then, is the prospect for our own grain producers, so far as concerns the English market. Nor is England alone open to us. France, owing to her lack of horses for tilling the soil, and to the frosts and thaws which spoiled her crops, is worse off than England, and is open, therefore, as a market for our corn growers. —*Philadelphia Record*.

MR. BUCK'S VINEYARD IN WARREN COUNTY.—From a letter in the Richmond Whig giving an account of Mr. Buck's vineyard, we extract the following:—"The Belmont vineyard, the property of Mr. M. B. Buck, lies on a spur of the Blue Ridge, a mile south of Frying-Pan. It is the most extensive vineyard in the State. It covers many acres about the way up the mountain."

I regard Mr. Buck as the most useful citizen in this section of Virginia. He was the first to test the capacity and adaptability of this region to fruits, and particularly to grapes. Mr. Buck's enthusiasm over the adaptability of the southern slope of the Blue Ridge to fruit culture is intense. For that purpose, especially for grapes and apples, he regards it as the choice portion of the continent. In quantity and size, the Pacific slope may surpass it—but in delicacy of flavor, it has no rival. The apple may be made quite as great a source of profit as the grape. The varieties of highest quality here alone have their home. The Alabamian pippin, the most fastidious of its genus, and when in perfection, unsurpassed by the golden fruit of the Hesperides, is found no where else.

Mr. Buck told me that he had established one important fact, to his entire satisfaction, that he can produce on the Blue Ridge a better wine than has yet been produced in this country. In conversation with Mr. Pahl, an enlightened German, who has charge of Mr. B's wine manufacture, he said that a Catawba wine—beautiful amber-colored—four years old, made by Mr. B. before Mr. P. arrived—would be highly esteemed either in Germany or France. The same gentleman expressed great confidence in the capacity of our grapes for producing a wine of high quality.

The varieties which Mr. Buck is now using and thinks highly of are the Catawba, the Ives, the Concord, Norton Seedling and the Delaware. The first and last make white wines—the other three red. The Norton promises a wine, when matured by age, comparable to the Burgundy. The Ives also promises well. The Concord, which is a very luscious and prolific grape, yields largely in juice, and will make a good table beverage. Mr. Pahl had, before coming to Mr. Buck's, made experiments with the Catawba, a native of Cumberland or Prince Edward, and has a very high opinion of its merits. While very much like the Norton in appearance, it makes a delicate and beautiful white wine.

Though much has been done by Mr. Buck, much remains to be done. Other varieties must be tested, and in different soils and exposures.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The testimony in the case of Dennis Darden, charged with the murder of John McCarthy, was closed yesterday, and the argument commenced. The Burr child case was decided yesterday. Judge Wylie, sitting in chambers, remanded the infant to the custody of its mother. The fall meeting of the Washington Presbyterian will be held at the Metropolitan Church, on Capitol Hill, next Tuesday evening. The Baltimore-Spot, embracing Maryland Delaware and Eastern Virginia, will commence its annual session in Georgetown at the Bridge-street Church, on the 13th proximo. The patent lawyers have made application for an injunction to restrain the government of the District of Columbia from compelling them to pay a license tax.

The house of S. J. Bowen was broken open yesterday afternoon, and a large amount of valuable stolen goods were removed from the city.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At a meeting of the Conservative voters of Jefferson Township, held at Convalescent Camp Friday afternoon, J. R. Johnston, Township Superintendent, was unanimously elected chairman, J. C. Roach acting as Secretary. The meeting proceeded to ballot for delegates to the Senatorial Convention, to be held in Alexandria on the 4th day of October at 12 o'clock. The following gentlemen were elected:—J. C. Roach, W. E. Carter, and J. R. Johnston. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for delegates to the County Convention to be held on the 5th of October at 12 o'clock, to make the nomination for the House of Delegates, which resulted in the choice of John Wilson, W. E. Carter, J. C. Roach, J. R. Johnston, J. W. Graves and Francis M. Mills. A resolution was offered by J. C. Roach, that a committee of two be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to use their influence in bringing to the polls all Conservative voters on the day of election. The resolution was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed as that committee:—W. E. Carter and Geo. Hyde. The delegates to the Senatorial Convention were instructed to support the candidate from Alexandria as long as there is, in their judgment, any chance for his election, and then unite on the next highest man. No further business being brought before the meeting, it then adjourned sine die. J. C. ROACH, Secretary.

The Alabama Claims Board of Arbitration will not meet at Geneva for at least two months yet. Mr. Francis V. Sutton, an old citizen of Richmond, died in that city yesterday.

ESTRAY.—Came to my place, September 20, a RED AND WHITE HEIFER, with horns. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. JAS. PEYERL, sep 29-31. Island Farm, Alexandria co.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Alexandria, Va., Postoffice, September 28, 1871. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

Alexander, S. N.	Hult, Nelson P.
Aldridge, Albert J.	Harris, Miss Lizzie
Adams, D. 2	Honesty, Mrs. Julia
Allen, Miss Martha	Harris, Miss Elizabeth
Bailey, John	Hunter, Mrs. Nella
Banyon, Maylor	Holmes, Mrs. Wm.
Beach, Thomas	Johnson, Miss Martha
Brown, Jas. H.	Johnston, P. D.
Brown, Mrs. Mary H.	Johnson, Wm.
Bryant, Michael	Jeffries, Mrs. Jas
Brooks, Mrs. Martha	Jackson, Mattie, col d
Booten, Whitt	Jones, Robert Woody
Boyle, Wm. H.	Jackson, Alfred, col
Beach, Thomas	Kelland, Wm.
Brown, George	King, Mrs. L. V.
Bare, Charles	Lucas, Polly, col
Babcock, Geo. W.	Lova, Miss Sophia
Cyer, Mrs. Margaret	Miller, Henry
Cole, Miss Fannie	Michael, Adam
Coalmn, Mrs. Lucy A.	Montgomery, R. H. 2
Coombs, Mrs. Geo. A.	Nicholas, Martha, col
Campbell, Miss Alice	Nelson, Miss Jennie
Courtney, Miss Mary F.	Nelson, Mrs. Emeline
Cook, Robert T.	Owens, John W.
Cooper, Mrs. Sarah M.	Pargason, Daniel
Cole, Wm.	Phillips, Miss Fanny
Crump, Mrs. Susan E.	Purcell, Robt H.
Desmont, John	Roberson, Miss Malinda
Davis, Miss Jane	Roux, Miss A.
Davis, Henry	Reynard, Mrs. Mary E.
Dudley, Miss Susan	Rodgers, Mrs. Margt
Dyer, Miss Lucy	Smith, James
Davis, Miss Mary A.	Smith, Nathan
Dyer, Mrs. Martha	Stover, Mrs. Mary A.
Dixon, Miss Mary	Stewart, James
Darnell, Walter	Scott, Miss Eleanor M.
Edwards, Miss Mary	Strooks, Richard
Ellzyo, W.	Turner, Thomas
Ferguson, Mary E.	Thompson, M.
Fisher, Thos	Taylor, John
Glynn, Wm.	Todd, John
Greenfield, Ellen	Travers, Miss Eveline
Grayson, Jos. col	Wilder, Edmund
Gray, Miss Virginia	Washington, Frank
Gooden, Thos, col	Washington, Elizabeth
Gorham, Mrs. Cath n	Wormley, Miss Fanny
Green, Annie, col	Williams, Henry
Green, Wm. McCa	Washington, M. col

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Sept. 30.—The market for Wheat is active at an advance; offerings of 1075 bushels white and red, with sales of the former at 170 for choice, and of the latter at 160, 168, 170, 171 and 175 for good to strictly choice. Corn is unchanged; offerings of 440 bushels mixed and yellow, with sales of the former at 82 and 83. Oats are less active; sales at 58 and 55, with offerings of 200 bushels.

ALEXANDRIA CATTLE MARKET, September 29. (Reported by J. A. Smart, Live Stock Broker.) Beef Cattle—The offerings this week amounted to about 200 head, 60 of which were sold to the butchers at from 21 to 42c gross, most of the sale being made at from 21 to 42c, and averaging 32c. The cattle left over, 240 head, were driven to the District markets. Market active.

Cows and calves—A full supply, with a fair demand for No. 1 at from 40 to 50c per head. Common and ordinary are negotiated at from 20 to 30c per head. Sheep and Lambs—The offerings amounted to about 700 head, most of which were sold to the butchers at from 21 to 42c gross, most of the sale being made at from 21 to 42c, and averaging 32c. The cattle left over, 240 head, were driven to the District markets. Market active.

Flour—The offerings this week amounted to about 200 barrels, 60 of which were sold to the butchers at from 21 to 42c gross, most of the sale being made at from 21 to 42c, and averaging 32c. The cattle left over, 240 head, were driven to the District markets. Market active.

Flour Inspectors' Report.—The following is the report of the Flour Inspectors in this city during the quarter ending to-day, by L. T. Anthony, Inspector.

Family	1644 barrels
Extra	429 "
Superfine	847 "
First Middlings	219 "
Second do.	8 "
Rye Flour, 1st	23 "
Do., 2d	6 "
Condensed	14 "

COAL SHIPMENTS.—The American Coal Company during the week ending to-day shipped from this port 2147 tons of Cumberland coal.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 30. SUN ROSE..... 5.55 MOON RISES..... 7.00 SUN SETS..... 6.45

ARRIVED.

Schr. R. F. Hart and Ella H. Barnes, Washington, to American Coal Co.

SAILED.

Steamer Express, Nickel, Baltimore, by J. S. Broders & Co.

Schr. Milton, Richmond, and R. F. Hart, Boston, by American Coal Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schr. Brooklyn, Thomas, for this port, cleared at Baltimore 27th.

Schr. J. A. Berkeley, Etheridge, hence, for New Haven, passed through Hell Gate 26th.

Schr. Edward Slade, Super, hence, at Providence 27th.

Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, for this port, cleared at Salem 27th.

Schr. R. H. Baker, for this port, cleared at Portland 27th.

DEPARTED.

September 28th, 1871, by Rev. L. H. Cresshaw, Mr. Wm. E. Reid and Miss Martha J. FOLLIN, daughter of Richard Follin, esq., all of Fairfax county, Va.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. RICH'D J. FOLLIN and Miss MARY FRANCES HENDERSON, daughter of Robert Henderson, esq., all of Fairfax county, Va.

UNDERWEAR.

Scotch Wool and Merino Vests for gentlemen all sizes.

Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers. Misses' and Boys' Vests. A fine lot of those stout, iron frame White Cotton Hose, both for ladies and children. Gents' Brown Cotton Half Hose, of superior quality, for the fall and winter. Children's Fancy Wool Hose. Also, Gaiters, white and colored. Fall colors in superior Kid Gloves; Silk, Buck and other lined Gloves. Just received sep 30 J. M. STEWART.

JUST OPENED.

Black and Colored Poplins and Epaulettes in all the various shades. Black English Bombazines. Repps, black and other colors. French Satins, in black, maroon, blue, green and all the various shades. 6-4 Black DeLaines, fine quality. Splendid line of Black Alpaca, and a great variety of DRESS GOODS, of the most fashionable styles. sep 30 J. M. STEWART.

SEAMLESS KID GLOVES.

Received this day direct from the importers a full supply of the above celebrated Kid Gloves, all numbers, from 51 to 73. Every pair warranted. C. C. BERRY, sep 30 72 King Street.

HOOP SKIRTS. HOOP SKIRTS! Just received from the factory a large assortment of Hoop Skirts, among which is the Isabella Pattern Skirt. sep 30 C. C. BERRY.

OLD DOMINION CHEESE for sale by G. W. RAMSAY, sep 29 S. E. cor. King and St. Asaph sts.